AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

Report of the Committee appointed to inquire

into the Causes of the Insurrection in Paris Ledru-Rollin Louis Blanc Caus-

sidiere-The True Cause of the Outbreak

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Mears. Greeley & McElrath. Pages, August 19, 1848.

the utmost obstinacy. With them it is a matter

of party animosity too deep and too blind to yield

an analysis. You will find it at length in the

mough to say of it that it attributes the insurrec-

tion of June, the affair of the 15th of May, and that

of the 16th of April, to Caussidiere, Louis Blanc

and Ledru-Rollin! Hardly an allusion to the real

society with which it came in contact is in the re-

ncreasing misery of the working classes, a miser

mony, and detailed with a minuteness worthy of

was taken without any notice to the parties ac-

who were not in the secret : a thunderbolt falling

ascended the tribune and delivered a protes

be fixed for the discussion of the report. He asked

principle which violated in his person to-day, might

be violated in others to-morrow. He had been heard only once before the Committee, and not o

of the facts to which his name was attached in the

report had been stated to him. In the worst days

of the country such a procedure was never known.

Even before the Revolutionary Tribunals the ac

cused appeared, answered to his name, and was

ondemned. But then the enemy was on the fron

courage to recognize the Revolution; men knew

that they were in shoots the her and and save the violate principles in order to defend and save the country. Was the Assembly in the same circums stances now? And yet the Committee had accused one and struck at another without having iven any the opportunity to confront a single of the witnesses against him. And they were took

of the witnesses against him. And they were tood that if the charges were erroneous the legal tribunals would in due time declare them so. Yes, after public opinion had pronounced and executed sentence upon the accused. For three months the attempt to slay him morally had been continued monrespect for the Revolution he had been silent; but now he could be silent no longer. He then very briefly examined the charges brought against him. The notorious bulletin on which so much stress was hid was not his; on the 16th of April

he had no concern in the conspiracy—and if he had it was a matter between his colleagues and himself, over which the Assembly had no authority, for the authority of the Assembly did not go back.

e of the Nay. As for the 1 state of any solution favoring the outbreak, that as his colleagues ould testify, he opposed to the mob that invades a Assembly the most active personal resistance concluded by saying that the attempt had been according to the concluded by saying that the attempt had been according to the constitution of the constitut

the concluded by saying that the attempt in made to fing upon the Executive Commission the responsibility of the events of May and June—Sach accusations, a report like that they had jusheard, charges gathered from all quarters and repeated from the tribune without control, without

frontation, such a bill of indictment, of which

control ation, such a bit of market, and a history had no example, were not preparation for trial, they were death already inflicted.

After this brilliant defence of Ledra-Rollin, of which I have given only the leading points, Louis Blane briefly protested against the report, declar-

ing especially his innocence in respect of the in-surrection. He regarded all that bloodshed with herror; there was not a drop of it for which he would willingly be responsible in the eyes of his-

ory and of posterity.
Caussidiere said a few words in his blunt and nearty way. He protested against these accusations. If he had plotted he would have been be-

hind the barricades, and would not have returned from them. He had no other ambition than to see the Republic triumph; that which existed was

and everything from free discussion in the Assembly. He conjured the Assembly to suspend its judgment till the time when the charges of the report were regularly considered.

M. Proudhon, who was also involved in the report, though in an indefinite and ridiculous way, attempted to speak but in vain. The Assembly broke up with a deeper though less noisy agritation than I have seen before. The minds of the Representatives were not only disturbed, but a certain claim.

sort were invalidated; one relating to Ledru-llin and the 16th of April, and the other relating

to M. Proudhon.

The matter was called up again in the Assembly on Saturday by Ledru-Rollin, who asked that the discussion might be made the order of the day on Tuesday. Oddlon Barrot replied that this was impossible; the venchors for the statements of the report (and more than confirmatory of them) were, he said, exceedingly voluminous, and could not be

the said, exceedingly voluminous, and could not be printed in season; many days must elapse before they would be ready. Louis Blane and Caussidiere also insisted on an early hearing. The latter said that on that very morning as he was passing in the Rue St. Honoré some one cried out "There goes Caussidiere! there goes the brigand!" That must be put an end to. This debate, though short, indicated very clearly the position and temperature.

tiers, and factions were at work on every hand,-

witnesses and contradict their evidence.

Immediately after the insurrection the Nationa

The Bourgeoisie-The People-General

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

State are to hold a Convention at Harrisburg on Thursday, 31st inst. to nominate a candidate for WILLIAM F. Jonsston, the present nt of the Executive chair, is likely to reof as candidates in some parts of the State. Either of the distinguished gentlemen named will do honor to the station if elected. Immediately after the adjournment, the Whigs will assemble in Mass Convention to ratify the nomination.

OHIO.-JAMES MASON, Esq. of New-Lisbon, i he Whig candidate for Congress in the XVIIth District, composed of Columbiana, Carroll, Jefferson and part of Mahoning Counties. The District is at present represented by Dr. Geo. Fries, Loco.

DE JAMES CAMPBELL of Ciarion Co. is the Whig candidate for Congress in the XXIIId Dist. of Pennsylvania. The District is composed of the Counties of Eric, Warren, Clarion, Elk, McKeon ber, and who was also a member of the XXIXth Congress, is the Loco-Poco candidate. With proper exertions on the part of the Whigs, Mr. Camp

The Whigs of Beaver County, Pa have ominated Hon. Jons DICKEY, the present able member from the XXth Congressional District, for reelection. The District is composed of Beaver and Washington Counties.

JAMES L. SEWARD, Esq. an Independent Whig candidate for Congress and the Presidential Elector of the 1st District of Georgia, declines the farther use of his name as a candidate for Congress. The present incumbent, Hon. T. BUTLER Kino, is the regular Whig candidate. MAINE.-Hon. JOHN D. MCCRATE has been

nominated for Congress by the Loco-Focos of the IVth District of Maine. The vote in Convention stood: McCrate 40, Clark 13, Merrow 9, Scattering 6. Mr. McCrate was a member of the XXIXth Congress.

N. F. LITTLEFIELD of Bridgeton is the Loco-Focc eandidate in the 11d Congressional District, now repre-

VERMONT .- The Loco-Focos of the HIId Distriet have nominated STEPHEN S. KEYES, of Highgate, for Congress, Philip C. Tucker of Virginius for Elector. The "Free Soil" party, in the same district, have nated Asahel Peck of Burlington, for Congress, and Lawrence Brainerd of St. Albans, for District Elec Brainerd is now the Liberty Party candidate for Governor, but will probably act in accordance with the wishes of the Free Soil Party.

DELAWARE.-The Loco-Focos of the State of Delaware have nominated William G. Whitelev, of against it, whose eloquence had the sympathy and Wilmington, for Congress. John D. Dilworte, Cales approbation of many who are ordinarily opposed H. SIPPLE, and GEO. HICKMAN, are the Loco Candle to him. He demanded that an early day shou dates for Presidential Electors.

Two True Democrat is the title of a neatly printed weekly paper, just started at Tauston, Mass. by A. M. Ide, jr. It advocates the election of Cass and

The Dunville (Pa.) Democrat states that three of the large anthracite furnaces, together with the large rolling mill of the Montour Iron Works, in that village, have suspended operations.

AID FOR THE ALBANY SUFFERERS.—The citizens of Rochester have subscribed \$1,138 54 in aid of the Albany sufferers. Among the donors we observe the names of Joseph Field, A. Champion, and Ebenezer Wm. Kidd. L. Brooks, Wm. Buell, Ass Sprague, S. 6 Smith, and Seth C. Jones, each \$59. Samuel Hamilto and Sences Wood, each \$25. A Brunson, T. H. Roche ter, E. B. Seward, J. R. Elwood, F. Whittlesey and ll, each \$20, and many others \$10 and \$5

The Cotton Crop in Alabama.

The worms are making great destruction among the Cotton crops in Marengo, Greene, &c. The farmers think they will not make half a crop, and the news is equally discouraging from Mississippi. A planter in make over 20 bales. June and July were very wet

THE WASHINGTON SLAVE TRIALS,-Mr. J. P. Blanchard, Treasurer of the Committee appointed at Boston to solicit funds for the defence of the three persons tried at Washington, D. C. for assisting the escape of the slaves on board the schr. "Pearl," reports through the Chronotype that he has received subscriptions to the amount of \$866 25, of which Gerrit Smith paid \$500. Francis Jackson and Samuel May of Boston, and Leices. ter King of Ohio, each \$20. \$697 59 of this sum has been paid for the fees and expenses of the trials, leaving a balance of \$168 66 in the hands of the Treasurer. The

Treasurer aids:

"Only part of the retaining fee of the counsel employed at Washington has been paid, and there will be yet much beavier expenses to conduct the trials to their desired issue. It is deemed cruel to abandon the prisoners to their fate, now that there is a strong prospect of the judgments against blem being reversed; or to lose the opportunity now offered of bringing the great question of the constitutionality of Slavery in the District of Columbia to the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. for want of means to prosecute these trials. The Committee have therefore voted that the additional sum of \$1,500 shall be immediately solicited from the henerolent public, and it is ardently boped that all lovers of Freedom who teel the goodness and magnitude of the object, will transmit such contributions as they can respectively spare, to J. F. BLANCHARD, Boston, Mass.

Wm. Harned, at the American and Foreign Anti.

Wm. Harned, at the American and Foreign Anti Slavery Office, 61 John-st. is authorized to receive sub

Mexico.

The bark Florida. Capt. McCarthy, from Vera Cruz the 7th inst. arrived here yesterday, bringing us the Arco Iris to the date of her departure.

CAPTURE OF AN INSURGENT CHIEF.—Lieut. Col. Don Ramon Guirasola who commanded at Guanajusto, when Paredes and Jarauta appeared before it, and who isined the insurgents with his regiment, the 14th of the line, was made prisoner the 15th ult. at Tlainepantla, near the Capital. He was to be sent to Guanajusto to be tried by the Commander in chief, Gen. Bustamente.

Tobacco Rent.—The Government, with great good faith, had called tegether the creditors on this branch of the hypothecated revenue, and intimated its intention to give up the traffic, or farming it to them, until they will have paid themselves.

The Eco Commarcial says that the Government has not yet appointed a Commandant General for Vera Cruz, in deterence to the offer by the National Guard to garrison the fort and Castle.

Craz, in deterence to the other by the National Guard to garrison the fort and Castle.

Roque Minanda.—This individual, arrested on the charge of conspiring with Paredes to overturn Herrera's administration, is to be sent to San Juan de Ulua, there to be tried for treason.

Robberies are frequent on the public roads; with that exception, Mexico seems to be in a state of great tranquility.

[N. O. Com. Times, 18th.

THE GREAT INJUNCTION CASE.—The principa THE GREAT INJUNCTION CASE.—The principal lightning gentlemen of the Union are at present in our city, on their way to Frankfort to attend the great in junction sult invoked by Professor Morse for his instrument, against the Columbian instrument invented by Barnes & Zeok. Professor Morse and Mr. Kendall, Henry O'Rielly, Col. Moss and Mr. Barnes are at present sojourning in our city. The great trial is "set" for the 23d inst. and will be one of the most important suits ever tried in this country. [Louisville Courier, Aug. 21.

THE LEXINGTON RUNAWAY SLAVES.—At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Favette County held.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

in his honor that of all the men of the Provisional vernment he alone came to the work with a clear

Democratic idea here goes beyond the right

The present Revolution is the struggle for its real

bourgeoisie have as firm a faith in the strength of their cause as the nobility had in theirs in 'el.—
They regard the people with the same contempt that was then havished upon themselves. They think the innovation is foolish and impracticable; just so thought the aristocracy. They think it is a mere temporary excitement; just so thought the aristocracy. They think it is anti-social and barbarous; just so thought the aristocracy. They hate the masses that cry out against their privileges, claiming an emacipation not altogether intelligible to those holding the power complained of; just so did the aristocracy. In a word, the old fact is remeated under new circumstances.

it was for the aristocracy; ideas and the people once leagued together may be checked, may be resisted, but cannot be defeated; their final success may be rendered difficult and costly, but suc

seed they must. As I said, it depends on the party hat opposes them, how long and how painful the rausition shall be, and theirs is, to say the least, the greater share of the responsibility. Who was responsible for '93? Was it not the resistance of

ble for the insurrection of June ! Again I say, the party of resistance of reaction, the bourgeoisle This is a very plain fact, and all the absurdities of

VOL. VIII. NO. 121.

hopes are for them, and they are beloved by them. Caussidiere is perhaps the most popular man in Paris; not that he would receive the greatest number of suffrages for any office, but that the result is should be generated number of suffrages for any office, but that , the masses, are more attached to him

Assembly appointed a Committee to inquire into of the ideas which in private or in public will ton was arainst a legal Government, chosen by sometimes start up in his speeches like the full sometimes start up in his speeches like the full was pressed, it will be done; that is one purpose of the Republic can be established. It was not the pressed, it will be done; that is one purpose of the Republic can be established. It was not the respective content of t

iose who made them contradict themselves.

why did they pass it after? Because the defeat of the insurgents was the victory of the idea for which, blindly, desperately and erroneously, they were contending; the resistance capitalated at

blitcal and social—we will have them both; one is useless without the other. Of what advantage is it to a man to have the name of a freeman and a citizen, if he is a pauper, a dependent for his faily bread, the slave of his own physical necessity. different classes of the population, and observe the changing features of the public without seeing this. It is not the Socialists, the Insurrectionists. the people. Just as in the process of creation Na-ture produced vegetables, flowers and trees, in-

There was no hypocritical profession of respect for expression, more than others, and have gained to at least with the authority firmly held by men wh otions of social liberty now in vogue. This is the esign; but can it be executed? Let the history f similar efforts serve for prophecy as to the fate

The duration and painfalness of this struggle must depend on the party that by position, instinct and interest, resist the movement. The innovation proceeds from the people: the resisting party is the bourgeoisie: in '89 the innovation proceeded from the bourgeoisie, and the resisting party was the aristocracy. We all know too well what that struggle cost, and we can understand that had the aristocracy been less blind, had they conceived the terrible power which the idea of that Revolution would exercise when too obstinately resisted, and had they known what horrors would accompany their defeat, they might have spared it all by But when was the party of resistance and reaction ever wise enough to yield in season? It has al-ways waited for its fortress to be taken by storm: ways waited for its fortress to be taken by storm; latterly, indeed, it has shown a readiness to give up political privileges, by running away in time to insure its own safety; but this is a course of conduct taught by severe experience. Kings and nobilities have learned that if thrones are not abandoned and titles surrendered, it is apt to be the

not be more than three or four hundred thousand granes.

The project for the State to buy the Lyons Railrond has also been the subject of a warm discussion in the bureaux. The Company being unable to complete their contracts are anxious to sell at cost and take Government stocks. The decision of the Assembly will no doubt be in favor of the purchase. In time, all the railroads of the country will be in the hands of the Government. The Minister is intending to obtain them gradually by negotiation instead of taking them by authority of law. It is a fact that the majority of the stockholders desire to sell; the directors who are in the interest of the stock-jobbers have alone made the hubbub about "expropriation."

expropriation."
The Committee on the Constitution have finished hearing the delegates of the bureaux, and anow engaged in revising their project. See alterations of importance will be made, but I think the Right to Labor will be retained. The Commit-

tee will report next week.

At the last extremity, Italy implored of France the aid often promised, and it was refused! This decision was arrived at in the Cabinet of Gen. decision was arrived at in the Cabinet of Gen.
Cavaignae, after long hesitation. The General
himself opposed it strongly, and gave in with
great unwillingness to the lear of a general war,
which was the motive of the refusal. However,
in conjunction with England, the French Government will undertake a mediation with Austria,
which, it is hoped, will result in a peace on the
terms offered by Radetsky, some two months
since. These are the independence of Lombardy
proper, she assuming a portion of the Austrian
public debt. Venice and her provinces to remain
a part of the Austrian empire, whose boundary
will be the Adige. There is thus a probability
that the recreancy of France may not be fatal to
the independence of Upper Italy—fatal it cer
tainly will be to the administration of Gen. Ca-

must be put an end to. This debate, though short, indicated very clearly the position and temperal ment of parties. Conciliation is no longer possible. The Assembly will discuss the charges of the report; the discussion will be more than a dete; it will be a revolutionary paroxysm. Its consequences may not be fatal, but they must be observe that I am not charging this responsibility upon any individual, but upon a party pernicious. If they do not immediately appear in popular tumults, they will still rankle in the popular mind and widen and embitter that hostility of classes in which consists the danger of France.

In the eyes of the reaction, Caussidiere and Louis Blane are guilty of one crime that exceeds and a swallows up all others. They are men of the Grangoniche Mugelegenheiten.

Great Meeting to ald Ireland . Astoria-Mr. Meoney's Speech-250 Dol'ars collected-50 Dollars subscribed by the Catholic

On Saturday evening a great gathering of the opposite Creed's Hotel. As the news of Smith f the evening, it was thought by many who are but Irish people, that their cause was lost, and their hope

attended. A conversation occurred previous to organ stended. A conversation occurred previous to organ-izing the meeting as to the proprie. of postponing it to learn what the Directorary would do in the present condition of the Irish Cause—but postponement was promptly opposed by Rev. M. Curran, Mr. Mooney, Mr. Ryan and others. The meeting was then organized by calling Mr. Ryan to the least, and appointing Mr. Donnelly and Mr. McCanu, decretaries.

Mr. Mooney then addressed the meeting in a strain of unusual energy. Our correspondent collected a

or unusual recogy.

Few of his salient points

Friends of Ireland, there is doubtful and discouraging news arrived. The English papers report to us the arrest of Smith O Brien. One man of our many millions has been selzed, but we have many more as brave as he. [cheers.] yes, and far better Generals it the field. Smith O Brien is a brave but evidently a good machilied military chief, and certainly an inexpanie. of the Irish Revolution? Was it not to overthrow the foreign Government to abolish its authority, its tributes and taxes throughout the land, to seize on the lands and herds and flocks of the absence landlords, to distribute their enormous estates of 10 and 40,000 acres each among the people, to abolish aristocracy, the laws of entail and all idle officers, to destroy the swarms of political vermin that feed upon the people, to give to every Irishman a farm, a vote and a musker, to rebuild the schools, the factories, the ships, to kindle up enterprise and to reward ability? Loud cheers 1 This is the object of the Irish Revolution; for this the Irish are prepared to fight. But did Smith O'Brien lead them to these objects? Did he proclaim these designs? Not He undertook to feed his embryo army with penny loaves bought with his own money. He cautioned them against touching an ex-ora long which belonged to their enemies. The Irish are proverbially a sin-wid people; they saw the insanity of beginning a Revolution upon no better foundation; they refused to have anything to do with it, and i think they were perfectly rish. [Loud cheers.] Smith O'Brien then was arrested. I am heartly sorry for it. He was a brave but not an able leader, the lacked the genius of Frederick of Pruss., who gave the lands of the nobility to the occupying farmers, and so called forth an army that fought successfully for homes and wealth. [Cheers.] He lacked the bedidness and tact of Cromwell, who called upon his soldiers to ernment to abolish its authority, its t with prevent forces of the return of the mean embets of the design. Dut can it be executed. Let the history of similar efforts serve for prophecy as to the fate of this.

But the serve the report of Mesars, Barrot & Co. the But the serve that the construction has been varitually rejected by the Assembly and was withdrawn by the Minister, with a lament for the twenty millions of which its loss would deprive him. Grantity of instruction has been established in the Superior Normal School, and a new law for the choice of juroos has been adopted. The law on the Press has been the occasion of a long and brilliant debate, in which Ledra Rollin has again vindicated his right to the title of a great crator and a zealous defender of iberty, while another member, M. Marie, has proved himself recreant to the principles of the Revolution, and renounced the ideas for which, under the monarchy, he was a coastant advocate. After three days discussion, the Assembly have at last decided to adopt the principle of caution money. Thus the Republic, learning nothing from the experience of the Constitutional Monarchy, muzzles the Press and prepares evil for the faiture.

The bureaux have been considering the propriety of transforting the hall of the Assembly to the Tuileries was the palace of the Soveringa, the Assembly was the Sovereign by delegation from the people, cryot the Tuileries was the olly place of the Constitutional Monarchy, muzzles the Press and prepares evil for the faiture.

The bureaux have been considering the propriety of transforting the hall of the Assembly to the Tuileries was the palace of the Soveringa, the Assembly was the Sovereign by delegation from the people, cryot the Tuileries was the old the constitution of the Assembly the continuous distruction of the Assembly will not be more than three or four hundred thousand granes.

The project for the State to buy the Lyous Kailrond has also been the subject of a warm discussion in the bureaux. The Company being unable to complete their contracts are maxima to

was an offering of fifty dollars from the Catholic Pastor, Rev. Mr. Curran, accompanied by the following sent

September, the Birthday of La Fayette, fixed, according to the suggestion of the Directory, for giving one day's income to the military chest of Ireland. Three cheers were given for Ireland, three cheers for Canada, three cheers for Father Curran three cheers for Mr. Mooney, when the meeting separated.

Meetings to Aid Ireland.

AT HAVERSTRAW.—A large and very enthusi-stic meeting of the Friends of Ireland was held at Haverstraw, N. Y. on Friday evening (the 25th inst.) meeting was addressed with great force and eloquence by Messrs, B. O'CONNOR, CHAS, E. SHIPL and D. A. KANE, of New-York, whose soul-stirring appeals and elequent

Judicial Court will come in at 9 o'clock on Monday morning next, for the purpose of trying the case of Washington Goode, the colored man under indictment for the murder of Thomas Harding in Ann street, some months since.

[Boston Tray, with.]

TAYLOR'S BATTLES.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

WHOLE NO. 2301.

GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION AT THE MINERVA ROOMS,

406 Broadway.

Every Evening, and on Wednesday and Saturday
Afternoons. Panorama commences moving at 3 and 8 P. M.

HERMAN & TOUSEY'S MAMMOTH PANORAMA

TAYLOR'S CAMPAIGN IN MEXICO.

The achievements of the American Army in Mexico, dur

The Panorama oppose with a scene in the Gulf of Mexico, with a fine display of sailing vessels, steamers, &c. and a view of the Island and City of Galveston. Shortly after TAYLOR'S ARMY ENCAMPED AT CORPUS CHRISTI.

Presently a graphle view of THE ARMY UNDER MARCH, with its long train of wagons, pleases the eye. After the

ARMY ENCAMPED FOR THE NIGHT. with its Camp Fires, Sentinels, Teamsters, &c. Next come

This is a very beautiful scene, and admired by all who riew it. The appearance of the cannon planted on either eciated. While the audience are admiring the piece jus

hed, the scene changes and they guze on a VIEW OF THE CITY OF MATAMOROS, with its barracks of Mexican soldiery. From this city the

and is shown the positions of the two Armies, the nature of the ground, and all the interesting and exciting incidents and

Here are brought to view, in full action, the American and Mexican armies, with their relative positions. The smoke of the artillery, the galloping of the officers across the plain, bearing orders to all parts of the field, the failing of the dead, the bearing off of the wounded, and all the will confidence to the plain. the wild confusion of that deadly conflict, shown in this TAYLOR is seen giving his orders, in the very costume which he wore on that memorable day, is intensely exciting, and leads the spectator to the field of battle. An officer, who took an active part in that fight, remarked on seeing it, that he was "Rain at Palo Alto, and unconsciously grasped his cane as if attacking the foe. Such is the wonderful effect of

Part II.

PATTLE OF RESACA DE LA PALMA A view of POINT ISABEL next greets the eye. From leaving the Brazos, the MOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE, with its steamers, and after entering the stream we have a beautiful view of the RIVER BY MOONLIGHT, with steamers making their way up, and others stopping for wood and water; and soon follows a characteristic sketch of A MEXICAN RANCH, with its people domestic ani-mals, and surrounding foliage; and immediately after this we have a view of the

INTERIOR OF THE RANCH BY NIGHT, wave causes much mirth.

Part III.

THE TOWN OF CAMARGO, on the River San Juan, with its dat roofed, high walled houses; leaving which we

LONG TRAIN OF PACK MULES. on their way to Monterey, with stores for the troops. This is somewhat comic, showing as it does the obstinate drolle-

ries of that strange animal, the mule. The effect is instructpass before the spectator, and he sees THE ARMY EN-CAMPED AT WALNUT SPRINGS, one of the most de-lightful places imaginable. From Walnut Springs the spec-tator is carried over ranges of the Sierra Madre Mountains, and soon has a perfect picture of the AMERICAN TROOPS ENTERING THE CITY OF

MONTEREY,
after its capture, and a recollection of the thrilling incidents
connected with the capture of that strong city frames on the
mind, and in imagination the audience is carried to the surrounding hights. This is a grand and picturesque view, and
one that the eye can never the in gazing at. From Monterey the speciator follows the Army through the RINGONADA MOUNTAINS, and soon beholds the
TROOPS MARCHING INTO SALTILLO. After admiring the beautiful appearance of this city, the sudjence is next shown a stirring and life-like view of

THE GREAT BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA

WORLD. ing ever seen; it shows the Battles, Encampments, Marines of the Army, and the general appearance of Northern Mexico, with its Rivers, Cities, Towns and Ranches.

The Sketches from which it was painted were taken from Nature by a skiffit arist, one of GENERAL TAYLOR'S OFFICERS.

OPINIONS OF MILITARY MEN.

OPINIONS OF MILITARY MEN.

From Capt Joseph A. Yard, formerly of Treaton, N. J.

FOAT HAMILTON, Aug. 20, 1848.

Messers. SHERMAN & TOUREY—Gent. I am much pleased with your Panorams of Taylor's Campaign in Mexico. I did not suppose it possible to represent in so life-like a manner the movement of the army. Your views of the cline, towns and ranches of Northern Mexico are very correct, and give a most perfect idea of the appearance of the country.

Yours &c. JOSEPH A. YARD.

ry. Tors. kc. JOSEPH A. YARD.
From Dr. C. B. Zebriskie, one of the Army Surgeons, and a brother of the lamented Copt. Zabriskie, who fell in the battle of Buena Vista.

Washington, D. C. Aug. 14, 1848.
Gentlemen: During my late visit to your City I saw your Panorama, and was greatly surprised to see how correctly you have portrayed the principal movements of our troops in Northern Mexico, under our well-beloved Taylor. Your representation of the cities and the appearance of the country generally, are not only beautiful but correct. The view you give of Saitillo is one of great fidelity; in fact, the whole Panorama is almost a daguerreotype view of Northern Mexico. Yours, very trally, C. B. ZABRISKIE.
Mesers. Suerman & Tousey.

In addition to the above we might add the testimony of

SACRED SCENERY.

SACRED DIORAMAS

NOW EXHIBITING Every Night This Week, and Wednesday and Samrday Af-ternoons, commencing at 3 o'clock, at the new and spieudid Hall erected for TOWNSEND AND ORR'S PANORAMA OF THE

HUDSON RIVER,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALKER-ST. OVER Stoppani's Baths .-- HANINGTON'S entirely new

Grand Scriptural Dioramas of the CREATION OF THE WORLD AND THE DELUGE Mr. H. HANINGTON has just completed a magnificent Diorama, intended to illustrate the sublime spectacle of the SIX DAYS OF THE CREATION:

Exhibiting, by means of movable figures, scenery and powerful Optical effects, all the progressive changes from the Chaos and Darkness of the unformed Universe, until the final completion of the great work of Creation, as described in the first and second chapters of Genesis, terminating with e appearance of Adam and Eve, in the Garden of Eden. Aided by appropriate Orchestral and Vocal Accompani-ments, introducing selections from Haydn's Oratorio of the

a life-time of study and experiment in this department of the Arts. It is the most costly, beautiful and perfect work of the kind existing, and combines in its exhibition, the highest me-chanical ingenuity, with the most astonishing scenic effects assisted by very superior Poetry, Painting and Music.

SCENERY AND INCIDENTS. On entering the hall, a rich Gothic Prosceni ost elaborate finish, presents itself, the sides enriched with contribut Stained Glass Windows, and appropriate Statuary, representing with its arches, columns, and tasselated pave ment, the interior of a magnificent Cathedral. In the ex-treme perspective is seen the Curtain, which conceals the exhibition from the spectator.

CHAOS-THE FIRST DAY. As the curtain rises, an indistinct, hazy appearance is observed, diffused over the opening space, realizing our con

eption of that period of the creation, when "the Earth was virticut form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep." Suddenly, as in obedience is the divine command "Let there be light;" and "There was light;"—a0 now the boundless space is illuminated; and light exists—Soon, however, darkness again steals over the scene—Day

With the returning light, the Firmament or Reavens above e seen dividing from the mass of waters, and assumin, loop still covering the lower expanse of space. Darkne ness the Second Day

DRY LAND, HERBAGE AND FLOWERS-THE

THIRD DAY.

With Morning's light, from amid the waters Dry Land appears, but of a barren, arid aspect, rocky and mountainous The seas are gathered together, and the dry land is formed plains are clothed with vertiare; the mighty forest rears its reads; while beautiful flowers are seen expanding on every ace of the earth-and darkness falls upon a scene of silen

SUN, MOON AND STARS-THE FOURTH DAY.

the brilliant effect imperceptibly mellowing as evening advances into the rich time of sunset, which gradually give place to the mild splendor of the rising moon and myriads of twinkling stars, which stud the firmament. This closes the Fourth Day.
CREATION OF FISH AND FOWL-THE FIFTH DAY.

teeming with life! The melodious washing of birds strikes upon the car! And there may be seen moving about, among the foliage, every variety of the feathered tribs. The waers and the air have living occupants, and the rising moon

CREATION OF ANIMALS-SIXTH DAY Night passes away, and the morning sun ushers to new wonders. The beauties which we have before described, which are seen approaching from every part. Here is the huge Elephant, the majestic Lion, and the timid Fawn, reposing in company, while the Serpent pursues its barn gambols, surrounded by the smaller portion of the an

But all is not yet done. The mighty master-piece of God's great work is yet unformed. Descending clouds for a short time veil the scene, and as they disperse, discovers the Gar-den of Eden, with the Trees of Life and Knowledge in the image of his heavenly Maker. Everything betokens happi-ness around him, but he is still alone, and apparently sceking in vain for any being like himself, reclines upon a bank to sleep. Light fleecy clouds now envelope him, and as they pass away, partially discloses his beautiful companion, Wo-man, beaming with geutieness and love. With this comple-tion of the labors of the Creation, the first part of the exhi-

PART SECOND. CRAND DIORAMA OF THE DELUGE.

CRAND BIORAMA OF THE DELOCES.

This is a scene of thrilling interest. As the curtain rises, the mountains and high grounds of the earth are seen covered with groups of human beings, while numbers are seen hurrying from the plains beneath, vainly attempting to flee from the wrath of an offended God. Through the mist of the storm, the sun appears of a blood-red hue; vivid flaches of lightning continually illumine the scene; while the sound produce, in combination, an effect baffling description!— With upraised hands, the fugitives appear to supplicate for mercy! But it is too late. Their awful doom is sealed.

ioftiest summits of the mountains above are seen. Their last vain refuge is surrounded; and soon the mighty deep rolls over the grave of millions.

The judgment of the Omnipotent being fulfilled, the storm gradually decreases until a clear, unclouded sky, and boundless waste of waters above meet the eye. Freighted with the chosen remnants of mankind, the ARK is now seen foating in the security of God's protection. A Dove leaves the Ark, but there is no rest for the sole of its foot, and it returns again. Gradually a beautiful ranbow steals upon the scene. The Dove leaves the Ark a second time, and as the songs of praise and thankfulness arise, the curtain slowly descends.

The Dove leaves the Ark a second time, and as the songs of praise and thankfulness arise, the curtain slowly descends.

The the production of these splended Dioramas, the utimost care has been taken to avoid anything that might in the subjects they are intended to tilhustrate—while it is hoped that they may not only be considered as sources of the most pleasing and rational entertainment, but as useful means of moral instruction.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS AND THE CLERGY

pleasing and rational entertalement, but as useful means of moral instruction.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS AND THE CLERGY. The Press and Glergy have kindly noticed the Diorama in the most fattering terms. Our space will not admit of presenting but two or three.

The following iteter is from Rev. Mr. Thompson, of the Broatway Tabernacie, one of the most talented and respectable Clergymen in the city.

Mr. Henny Hannsoton—Dear Siy: I ought scorer to have acknowledged your courtesy in sending me a tickst for your novel and instructive exhibition. Absence from the city, and multitudinous engarements, have prevented me from expressing to you my opinion of your Dioramas.

I was highly gradied with the exhibition. The whole was pelasting, and overy part was well estated. The inventuity with which some changes in the scene were affected, quite surpassed my comprehension. You certainly deserve the constituance and support of the moral and retigious portion of the commanity, for having devised a mode of entertainment which is not only inodensive in every particular, but which combines instruction and a wholesome oral influence with rational enjoyment. I take great pleasure in recommending the exhibition to my friends, and should be happy to have it visited by the Sabbath Schools of the city. Very respectfully, yours, &c.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Heroid, Aug. 5.

TAYLOR'S CAMPAION—"What perfect foliage, and how life-like those animals are, 'said a lady last evening, while admiring that most beautiful of all patrings, Sherman & Tousey's Panorama of Taylor's Campaign in Mexico. The second part, the Desig fearful from its truthfulness. The terrific furricane, the magnificence of this Panorama, and its strict idelity to nature, are fast becoming the "town-talk," and the Minery Rooms (where it is exhibited) are crowded even in these hot nights. By the way, these cooms are as cool and pleasant as any we know of All who see this Panorama are in perfect eccaticies with its beauty.

From the Meraing Courier, Aug. 8, 1848.

"It that point and causes." saked a person the other evening, while looking at the panorama of Taylor's Campaign in Mexico. No wonder such a question was asked, for it is almost impossible to believe that we are not actually in Mexico, when looking at this natural and magnificent painting. No wonder the Minerva Rooms are so crowded by well-pleased vistors. Gest. Taylor, and the movements of the army under thin, are truthfully represented, in the grandest manner, and on a scale of immensity never before altempted on canvas.

LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE WITH SCHOOL &